The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1942. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The President's Message Transmitted to Congress.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention Denounced by the Administration.

Interesting Debate in the Senate—Douglas Opposed to the President.

The Struggle for the Printer in the House—The New-York Post-Office Site, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Senate is likely to be immediately precipitated into a contest on Kansas affairs. Tuesday's proceedings indicate that Mr. [illegible] will debate his position. Mr. Douglas will defend his position. It is supposed he will embrace [illegible] during debate.

In the speech with, expressing the Territory of [illegible] declared that the people should be left perfectly free to settle their domestic institutions for themselves.

In the President has fallen into a fundamental error in supposing that the Nebraska bill contemplated that the slavery question should be decided by the people. On the contrary, the act asserted the opposite doctrine that Congress could confer "all" their [illegible] upon the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery. In the Territorial Legislature to call a Convention, to frame the Constitution without [illegible] of the people. Congress, but Congress [illegible] the Constitution the irregularity, as it often does, when it is manifest that the Constitution does [illegible] it is the expression of the popular voice. In debate the delegates were shocked with the erroneous understanding that they were to frame a Constitution [illegible] submitted to the people, and not to be [illegible] until ratified by them. The mode of [illegible] in this case is subtle, because it disfranchises [illegible] majority of the people of Kansas, by allowing them only to vote on the Slavery clause, while [illegible] vote "for" the Constitution, and it is [illegible] that a large majority would vote against it if a negative vote was allowed—so they [illegible] permitted to vote either for or against the Slavery clause. It is obnoxious, also, to the mode of holding the election, by [illegible] it from the operation of the election law of the Territory, and allowing the President [illegible] Convention to appoint three Commissioners in each county, who are to appoint judges and clerks of election, open the poll-books at such places as they shall think proper, and make returns in such manner as they shall determine, without being compelled to be sworn, or to conform to the provisions of any law. Heavy frauds without number may be perpetrated by receiving illegal and rejecting legal votes, and making false returns, without violating laws or incurring any penalty.

In the conference, the Senator will insist that the pledge of the organic act—that the people should be left perfectly free to decide all legal questions for themselves—must be redeemed in good faith, by submitting a fair election, at which every legal voter, [illegible] other, shall have the opportunity of voting [illegible] against the Constitution under which he is to live.

Douglas will also express his intention to bring in a bill for this purpose at an early day. Its form is not yet determined, but it is not probable that the [illegible] will accept anything but the simple "Enabling act."

Messrs. Pugh, Jones, Stuart, Allen and Broderick may be expected upon to sustain Douglas, and the Lecompton Constitution can never be forced through the Senate. Fessenden is likely to follow Douglas with a speech to the same vein.

The probability is that the Southern men will set down upon opposition to the admission of Minnesota unless Kansas is admitted at the same time. This programme is already foreshadowed.

We have a rumor to-night that Simmons and Kavanaugh are elected Senators from Minnesota, and that Rice is defeated. It is scarcely credited here.

Intelligence reaches us to-day from reliable sources that the Pro-Slavery Party in the border counties in Missouri are organizing for an irruption into Kansas on Election day. Secretary STANTON fears they may swell the vote for the Constitution to six or seven thousand.

The Opposition in the House will endeavor to stave off the election of Printer to-morrow, in expectation that the Democratic contestants will get into a helpless state of wrangling over the spoils.

The President has determined to remove District-Attorney Mallory, to-morrow, not because of his vote for WISE, but because he deems it important to [illegible] party discipline. At the same time, he does not hesitate to indulge in free expressions against FORNEY. Among the gentlemen named for the vacancy are JAMES E. HEATH and GEORGE J. TICKNOR.

[illegible] is reason to fear that the speculators in the [illegible] of the New-York Post-Office site are endeavoring to defeat the selection of the Park by making legal objections to the title. This movement needs watching. Men high in office among you are [illegible] working to accomplish this result.

S.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. ALLEN, the Clerk of the House, has appointed JOHN F. COBURN, of Pennsylvania, his chief clerk.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are in hand, but bring no news of importance.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

No. 1—White, Stevens & Co. vs. Paschal Roses, administrator. Argued for plaintiffs.

No. 2—Adolphus Durant vs. Samuel Lawrence, et al. Argument commenced for appellant.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Message of the President of the United States was received and read.

Mr. DOUGLAS submitted a motion for printing the usual number of copies of the Message and documents, and 15,000 copies thereof for the use of the Senate. He remarked that he concurred heartily and cordially in the views of the President therein expressed, with the exception of that portion relative to Kansas and the action of the Lecompton Convention. At an early day he would express his views and give reasons why he believed that the people of Kansas had not been left, as the organic act declared, "perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way."

Mr. GWIN offered a substitute: "That all the printing be executed by the printer to the Senate at the last session."

Mr. GWIN supported Mr. DOUGLAS' views respecting the Lecompton movement. At a future day he would speak on the subject, and insist to the extent of his ability that the people of Kansas should be treated like all others, and have the fullest opportunity to regulate such institutions as they wish to live under.

Mr. DAVIS concurred in the views of the President on the Kansas question, and would await the promised remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS before he expressed his own views.

Mr. BENJAMIN gave notice that he should defend the position assumed by the President to the best of his ability, and that he would respond to Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS accepted Mr. GWIN'S substitute.

Mr. HALE spoke in opposition to the Constitution framed by the Lecompton Convention, arguing that it would perpetuate Slavery in Kansas, no matter whether the people accepted or rejected the Slavery clause.

Mr. SEWARD should be glad to hear the supporters of the President explain his position, for it seemed to him that the Message was very lame and impotent in its arguments on Kansas, and that something more would be required to satisfy the public mind than is contained in the document itself. He trusted that the debate upon this point would not be delayed long, for before we were aware of it there might be civil war in Kansas. After reviewing other parts of the Message, he said he hoped that it would be understood that on Utah affairs Congress was substantially unanimous; that the world might be assured that the Government of the United States would not suffer its name to be tarnished, its power insulted, and the lives of its citizens destroyed by an enemy ensconced, though it be in the Rocky Mountains, and under the forms of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. MASON was free to declare that all information for the last six months, relative to Kansas affairs, had come from questionable sources. If he understood the President's position, and he thought he did, the President's position was incomprehensible.

Mr. TOOMBS denied that the Legislature of Kansas had authority to initiate the Convention. It was, according to a speech once delivered in the Senate by Mr. BUCHANAN himself, an act of usurpation. Congress had repeatedly refused to authorize the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution. Much had been said about popular sovereignty, but this new monstrosity emanated, according to the great expositor of the party, to giving the free white people of Kansas the right to determine the condition of a few negroes, while they are precluded from regulating their own institutions in their own way.

Mr. BROWN said there seemed to be great anxiety to enter into discussion, and especially to find fault. They had heard the message imperfectly read by the Clerk, and, therefore, could not properly understand it. He asked Senators to pause and sleep on the documents before indulging in a debate which would go forth to the country on the telegraphic wires, penetrating even to Kansas, and giving tone to public opinion on the premises not yet perfectly understood. He asked Senators to reflect before taking their positions, and uttering sentiments under the circumstances to which he had referred.

On his motion the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. CLEMENS obtained permission to make a personal explanation. He read a letter from his colleague, Mr. FAULKNER, asking him to state the facts upon which he, in caucus, based his conclusions with reference to the statements impeaching Mr. WENDELL'S character. Mr. CLEMENS, in reply, agreed to FAULKNER'S suggestion to submit to WENDELL, in order to give him an opportunity of vindication, CLEMENS' written statement describing the circumstances under which he was last Saturday approached by a person who said he was interested in procuring the printing for WENDELL, and that a pecuniary consideration could be secured for CLEMENS' mother in one of two contingencies,—first, that he should cast his vote for WENDELL, or, secondly, abstain from voting—Mr. CLEMENS to this, pointed the man to the act of Congress providing pains and penalties for such corrupt approaches, and told him he had mistaken his man. WENDELL, in reply, vehemently protested against such charges, based on a nameless author. If the charges were properly preferred he would promptly refute them; he had never directly or indirectly employed any person or agent to procure votes for him.

Mr. CLEMENS having finished reading the correspondence said he had never seen WENDELL to his knowledge, and had no purpose to accomplish other than a faithful discharge of his public duty. He was constrained from exposing the name of the scoundrel who approached him, on account of the man's family, who should not be condemned with his guilty. He accepted the statement of WENDELL, so far as his denial of all complicity or knowledge of such a proposition was concerned.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine into the subject of the public printing, and providing that the election of printer be postponed until their report be made. He said it was believed that enormous corruption was connected with this subject, and hence the necessity of an investigation. The profits were probably $500,000, and a printer who might be elected to-day could get a quarter of a million for his contract.

Mr. CLEMENS—Elect a Printer first, and afterwards investigate.

Mr. HOUSTON, who had moved to proceed to the election of Printer, said he would agree to that.

Mr. HOUSTON—A suggestion of that kind amounts to nothing.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee—I am a fast friend of WENDELL, and state on his authority, that he abides by the decision of the caucus, and supports the nominee.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, said he did not go into the caucus, but would vote for the nominee because that gentleman suited him.

[The debate was here interrupted by the reception of the President's Message, which was read.]

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, appealed to the House to complete its organization, by the election of a Public Printer. Then he would join with others in ferreting out extravagance and corruption.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, advised the House to begin the reform in the printing here by curtailing the enormous expenditures which had created our Government into a rival of all the book establishments of the country. The books which were sent out by Congressional authority were not worth the paper they were printed on.

Without concluding the discussion of the subject, the House adjourned.

The Organization of Congress—The House Printer—Senator Douglas and the President, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7, 1857.

Both Houses of Congress have fully organized, and are now ready for business. Did ever weather prove more auspicious than that which drew the ladies out to-day in throngs to witness the opening proceedings of the National Legislature? Indeed, I do not remember to have ever before seen so many strangers present at the opening of Congress. Long before the hour of assembling, the galleries were crowded, and all the avenues thereto blocked up by those who were unable to enter.

Each House too was quite full,—recording forty-eight votes in the Senate, and one hundred and twenty-three in the House of Representatives. It was matter of general remark that the Senate never assembled when there was more of genial good feeling among its members, of all parties, than to-day. The Republican phalanx, of twenty votes, manifested its power and strength in the vote for Mr. HAMLIN as President *pro tem.* With skillful engineering, the minority will hereafter be in position to make much trouble for the majority, and to exert a commanding influence in the shaping and decision of most measures which come before the body. The three American Senators, CHITTENDEN, KENNEDY and THOMPSON, of Kentucky, did not vote at all in the ballot for President *pro tem.*, or voted for the Democratic candidate—probably the latter.

Before it was possible for the President to have received the official announcement of the organization of the Senate, the President sent in the nomination of Mr. BOWMAN to be Superintendent of Public Printing, vice A. G. SNEAD. The nomination was confirmed at once. The promptness of the President in this first movement of the rotating guillotine, excited a good deal of remark. Mr. BOWMAN is the editor of the *Bedford Gazette*, whose prospective nomination I announced some days ago.

The contest in the House Caucus over the nomination for Printer, has been fought inch by inch, with earnest desperation. It may be looked upon as a sort of prototype of the fight which will continue from this time forth for the Presidential nomination in 1860. WENDELL was the candidate of the Administration, SHERMAN that of the DOUGLAS party, and HAMILTON that of the South. The Administration got whipped, and the DOUGLAS party triumphed by a combination with the HAMILTON men, whose candidate, of course, will share in the fruits of the victory. That Mr. DOUGLAS was deeply interested in the success of SHERMAN, there can be no doubt; and there is a very decided rumor afloat that, as a result of his success, a DOUGLAS and WEAR organ will be established here soon. It was the fear of this result, doubtless, which led certain members of the Cabinet to interest themselves warmly in favor of WENDELL.

Mr. BUCHANAN declares to Col. FORNEY that he is not a candidate for reelection—that he would not accept a renomination, if tendered him by the unanimous vote of a convention, &c. This reminds one of the so frequent declarations, two years ago, that Mr. BUCHANAN was not then a candidate; and it will have about the same effect on the public mind. Mr. BUCHANAN is not the man to refuse any honor which his friends choose to force upon him. The President assured the Colonel that the attacks made upon him and his Press by the *Union* were not authorized or approved by the Executive. The disclaimer will in no degree lessen the Colonel's zeal in opposing the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, did not substantiate his charge of corruption against the public printer. He fully believed it was true, and thought it was right to say so, but unfortunately could not prove the facts by specific evidence. The honorable gentleman must live in some of those back districts where they thank God that they have no newspapers; else he would have been cautioned by some rather notable proceedings in the House last Winter, of the danger of "giving his moral convictions" an airing.

The decision of the Court of Claims to-day in the case of the *Privateer* brig *Gen. Armstrong* is not deemed by the claimants to be unfavorable to them, for the reason that while the majority of the Court are against it upon the law, they expressly present it as one having claims upon the justice and equity of Congress, and thus they make it a claim upon the honor of the country, which calls imperatively for indemnification.

Senator DOUGLAS is a wag, and so fond of a joke or a "sell" that he can hardly resist the temptation to indulge in it even at the expense of his friends. The President has been arguing with him the policy of accepting the Lecompton Constitution, and admitting Kansas, with it, into the Union at once. The Senator assured him, in reply, that he didn't exactly see his way clear to repudiate so absolutely the "Popular Sovereignty" which he advocated in the Nebraska bill, and *to* which he supposed the Administration pledged. Mr. BUCHANAN begged the Senator not to commit himself at present *against* the Lecompton scheme. Mr. DOUGLAS assured the President that he was quite uncommitted, but proceeded to argue the probable consequences of attempting to force the Lecompton fraud upon the people of Kansas. "You see, Mr. President," he said, "that instrument pleases not more than one-fifth of the people of Kansas; the other four-fifths are bitterly and irreconcilably opposed to having it fastened upon them;—and if it's attempted, we shall probably, early next year, have two separate and distinct State Governments in full blast in Kansas. Then you'll have to send the Army up there to put down the four-fifths of the people, and sustain the Government established by the one-fifth. That, you see, would be a *leetle* troublesome. Then, again, after you've sent off the troops necessary to whip the Mormons into good behavior, you won't have much Army left for this little affair up in Kansas,—and you'll probably call on the State of Illinois for some soldiers to go and help the few regulars to get through. They'll go, of course, but the chances are that when they get into Kansas and find out how matters stand, they'll join the four-fifths, wipe out what regulars you *have* there, and just as like as not insist that the one-fifth are in the wrong, and ought to consent to be governed by the four-fifths: but, Mr. President, *I ain't committed!*"

Secretary TOUCEY,—a gentleman of persuasive manner, and peculiarly fitted to win back to the party fold any wanderer who has not strayed too far from "virtuous" influences—tried his eloquence upon the Senator from Illinois. He suggested, and DOUGLAS readily agreed, that a dissolution of the Union would be a terrible evil,—that a rupture of the Democratic Party would be shocking to contemplate,—that any such misfortune would sink the Senator and Secretary, and a good many other eminent men, so far down that it would take some fifty or sixty years to bring them up again, by which time it wouldn't be of much use to them. These were the solid and substantial premises upon which the Secretary founded his implied argument that the Senator would not and could not shrink from the duty of sustaining the Administration in bringing Kansas as a State into the Union whether the majority of her people desired it or not. Delighted with the success of his colporteuring effort, he exclaimed, "Why, my dear Sir, you agree with me in everything, and I don't see how we can disagree at all!" "Certainly not," said Mr. DOUGLAS, shaking the Secretary's hand with an excruciatingly cordial grip, "certainly not: *we can't disagree, Mr. TOUCEY*; it's impossible; for you are always right on a Constitutional question, and while the Constitution declares that *Congress* may admit new States, *it hasn't a word in it about* CABINETS *admitting them.*"

Police Intelligence.

A DEFAULTING BANK CASHIER—CHARGE OF EMBEZZLING $75,000 FROM THE COLCHESTER BANK—HIS ARREST AND ESCAPE.—Samuel F. Jones, Jr., late Cashier of the Colchester Bank, Conn., is charged with having embezzled $75,000 of the funds of the Bank, and appropriated the same to his own use. Some time since he resigned his position as Cashier, and came to this City. Shortly after his arrival here he opened a wholesale fancy goods house in Barclay-street, under the firm of Jones & Wilcox. Up to the time of his withdrawal from the Bank, and until within a very few days, he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the officers and directors of the bank. A deficiency having been found in the funds of the bank, an investigation was instituted in the matter, when the cause of the deficiency was traced to him.

As soon as this discovery was made, a telegraphic dispatch was sent by the Directors to Mr. Tallmadge, Superintendent of Police, announcing the fact of the defalcation, and asking the immediate arrest of the alleged defaulter. The Superintendent gave the matter in charge of two of his aids, Messrs. Brevoort and Van Tassel. These officers arrested Mr. Jones, Saturday afternoon, at his store in Barclay-street, and took him to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was kept in close custody until the arrival in the City, Monday afternoon, of some of the Directors and officers of the Bank. The officers ascertained that they could not detain the accused without obtaining a requisition from the Governor of the State. Some of them proceeded at once to Albany to get the needed requisition, Mr. Jones being, meanwhile, set at liberty.

Mr. Jones, as the result has proved, was not slow in availing himself of the full privileges of his liberty. When the Bank officers had returned from Albany, Mr. Jones had fled, and he has not turned up since. It is presumed that he has gone South. Jones belongs to a wealthy and highly-reputable family in Connecticut. He is married, and has two or three children. His own family reside in Lexington-avenue, and have lived in splendid style, Jones is only about thirty years of age, has a prepossessing appearance, and has always been noted as an unusually smart and stirring fellow.

FALSE PRETENSES—DENIAL.

On the 22d of September last, the Police records mentioned the arrest of CHARLES A. ADKINS, a merchant of Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., for obtaining $250 87 worth of goods of the firm of L. & T. LAWRENCE, dry-goods dealers of this City, upon false pretenses. Mr. ADKINS was held to bail in $1,000. Upon an examination of the case, it appeared that the accusation was unfounded. The complaint was dismissed upon these grounds.

Sea and Ship News.

LOSS OF THE SHIP NATIONAL, OF BATH.

A telegram from Mobile to JOHN D. JONES, Esq., President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, received yesterday, states that the ship *National*, from New-Orleans for Havre, was totally lost near Havana. No particulars are given. The *National* cleared from New-Orleans on the 28th of November—is an A 1½ ship of 1,000 tons—commanded by Captain BOYD, built in Bath in 1855, and is owned by Captain BERRY and others. Her cargo consists of 3,211 bales cotton, 200 pkgs. tallow, 306 hides, and 2,000 staves, which is partly insured in New-York and partly in France.

BARK MILDRED.—We learn that the cargo of the bark *Milford*, ashore on Long Island, is insured in England. The vessel is partly insured here. Lightening has been sent with assistance to discharge cargo and get the vessel off.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In obedience to the command of the Constitution, it has now become my duty "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures" as I judge to be "necessary and expedient."

But first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which He has bestowed upon this people; and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him that He would continue to bless our great Republic in time to come as He has blessed it in time past. Since the adjournment of the last Congress our constituents have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. Our great staples have commanded high prices, and, up till within a brief period, our manufacturing, mineral, and mechanical occupations have largely partaken of the general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the Government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session; but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the Government cannot fail deeply to sympathize, though it may be without the power to extend relief.

It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be prevented? In all former revulsions the blame might have been fairly attributed to a variety of cooperating causes; but not so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks. These revulsions must continue to recur at successive intervals so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions, which from the very law of their nature will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare.

The framers of the Constitution, when they gave to Congress the power "to coin money and to regulate the value thereof," and prohibited the States from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a Government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating the value thereof should have no power to prevent others from driving this coin out of the country and filling up the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of Government to insure to the people a sound circulating medium, the amount of which ought to be adapted with the utmost possible wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the consequence.

Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal Constitution, which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty was transferred from the coining power and virtually transferred to more than fourteen hundred State banks, acting independently of each other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency—the only one which can guard the public against over-issues and bank suspensions. As a collateral and eventual security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required, that banks shall hold an amount of United States or State securities equal to their notes in circulation and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishes no adequate security against over-issues. On the contrary, it may be perverted to inflate the currency. Indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and State Governments into bank-notes, without reference to the specie required to redeem them. However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to prevent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank-notes. In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper-money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect, it was deemed advisable, anterior to the act of Parliament of 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and silver equal to one-third of its combined circulation and deposits. If this proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britain, and to some extent the continent of Europe as a field for its circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a dangerous amount should be made upon it, the same proportion would certainly be insufficient under our banking system. Each of our fourteen hundred Banks has but a limited circumference for its circulation, and in the course of a very few days the depositors and note-holders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount in specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its vaults equal to one-third of its immediate liabilities. And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the banks of Louisiana, that any State bank throughout the Union has been required by its charter to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposits. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the Banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is $58,349,828; of their circulation, $214,776,622; and of their deposits, $230,351,353. Thus it appears that these banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposits. It was palpable, therefore, that the very first pressure must drive them to suspension, and deprive the people of a convertible currency with all its disastrous consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one-seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding that four hundred millions of gold from California have flowed in upon us within the last eight years, and the tide still continues to flow. Indeed, such has been the extravagance of bank credits that the banks now hold a considerably less amount of specie, either in proportion to their capital or to the circulation and deposits combined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California. Whilst in the year 1848 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equal to one dollar for every six dollars and thirty-three cents of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal within a very small fraction to one dollar in five of their circulation and deposits; in 1857 it is not equal to one dollar in seven and a half of their circulation and deposits.

From this statement it is easy to account for our financial history for the last forty years. It has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions. At successive intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere paper credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of foreign goods, wild speculations, and reckless and demoralizing stock gambling. When the crisis arrives, as arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people. In a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues; and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they and their debtors together sink into insolvency.

It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufacturers, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff. But for this the branches of our manufactures composed of raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

Deplorable, however, as may be our present financial condition, we may yet indulge in bright hopes for the future. No other nation has ever existed which could have endured such violent expansions and contractions of paper credits without lasting injury; yet the buoyancy of youth, the energies of our population, and the spirit which never quails before difficulties, will enable us soon to recover from our present financial embarrassments, and may even occasion us speedily to forget the lesson which they have taught.

In the meantime it is the duty of the Government, by all proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of the banks, and to provide against a recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case, it can do but little. Thanks to the Independent Treasury, the Government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation, and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible, be avoided; but, if not, then the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum.

I have, therefore, determined that whilst no useful Government works already in progress shall be suspended, new works, not already commenced, will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our money affairs.

But the federal government cannot do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountable constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a National Bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last Bank of the United States abundantly proves the truth of this assertion. Such a bank could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits of fourteen hundred State banks in such a manner as to prevent the ruinous expansions and contractions in our currency which afflicted the country throughout the existence of the late bank, or secure us against future suspensions. In 1825 an effort was made by the Bank of England to curtail the issues of the country banks under the most favorable circumstances. The paper currency had been expanded to a ruinous extent, and the Bank put forth all its power to contract it in order to reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. It accordingly commenced a system of curtailment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that the joint stock and private banks of the king loan would be compelled to follow its example. It found, however, that as it contracted they expanded, and at the end of the process, to employ the language of a very high official authority, "whatever reduction of the paper circulation was effected by the Bank of England (in 1825) was more than made up by the issues of the country banks."

But a Bank of the United States would not, if it could, restrain the issue and loans of the State Banks, because its duty as a regulator of the currency must often be in direct conflict with the immediate interest of its stockholders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another their interests must, at least in some degree, be antagonistic. But the directors of a Bank of the United States would feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the State Banks to expand the currency, to accommodate their favorites and friends with loans, and to declare large dividends. Such has been our experience in regard to the last Bank.

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil. If they will afford us a real specie basis for our circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank-notes, first to twenty, and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and if they will provide, by a self-executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possess the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The instinct of self-preservation would then compel it to perform its duties in such a manner as to escape the penalty and preserve its life.

The existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at this day be suddenly abolished without much immediate injury to the country. If we could confine them to their appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public.

But this I say, after long and much reflection: if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency and confine them to the functions of banks of deposit and discount.

Our relations with foreign governments are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the last Congress have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British minister to this country, who has been cordially received.

Whilst it is greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire, of the Government and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune almost always to have had some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain.

Since the origin of the Government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with that power, and afterwards in discussing their [illegible] construction, the Convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been the most misunderstood of all; because the two Governments place directly opposite and contradictory constructions upon its first and most important article. Whilst, in the United States, we believed that that treaty would place both powers upon an equal equality by the stipulation that neither will ever "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion" over any part of Central America, it is contended by the British Government that the true construction of this language has left them in the rightful possession of all their former [illegible] of Central America which was in their possession at the date of the treaty; in short, that the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part of the United States of the right of Great Britain either as owner or protector, to the whole extensive coast of Central America, commencing [illegible] round from the Rio Hondo to the port and harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, together with the adjacent Bay Islands, except the comparatively small portion of this between the Eastern and Open Honduras. According to their construction of the treaty does no more than simply prevent them from extending their possessions in Central America beyond the present limits. It is not my purpose, at least, to place it in the same position as they themselves. Whilst we have no right to dictate to the policy of the British Government in their construction of the treaty, it is at the same time my deliberate conviction that this construction is in direct opposition both to its letter and its spirit.

Under the late Administration negotiations were instituted between the two Governments for the purpose, if possible, of removing all causes of difficulties; and a treaty having this object in view was signed at London on the 17th October, 1856, and was submitted by the President to the Senate on the following day for its consideration. Whether this treaty should be ratified in its amended form, would have depended upon the question, whether this Government could place such reliance upon the declarations of the British Government as to consider the true construction of their language has left them in the rightful possession of all their former possessions in Central America which were in their possession at the date of the treaty; in short, whether the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part of the United States of the right of Great Britain,

The New-York Times, Thursday, December 2, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Proclamation.

Message.

Appointments.

Reports of the Secretaries.

Finance.

Commerce.

Foreign.

Miscellaneous.

The present report and accompanying documents give a full and very satisfactory statement of the extended operations under the land system of the United States:

	Acres.
During the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1857, there have been sold for cash, for	6,000,540
Do. do. do. for cash, for	7,261,910
During the same period there have been located with military bounty land warrants	3,262,676
The estimated quantity granted to the State of Alabama, and the Territory of Minnesota, by act of March last, by patent, for	5,116,000
Making an aggregate of public lands disposed of during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1857, of	21,169,926

Of the lands sold and located, it is estimated that three-fifths were taken for actual settlement. Upon comparison of the foregoing with the statistics of the last annual report, it is found that the lands sold and located during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1857, fall short of the quantity sold and located during the corresponding period of the preceding year nearly two-thirds of the three-quarters.

The Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the accompanying documents, will be laid before you.

The Patent Office reports that from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1857, 4,005 applications for patents were received, 830 caveats were filed, 2,066 patents issued, and 2,387 applications were rejected. The receipts in this bureau of the three-quarters of a year have been $161,415; expenditures, $165,943; excess of expenditures, $2,528. Of the expenditures $27,939 were made up of fees restored to applicants after the examination of their cases. The Secretary commends this practice, and urges the necessity of making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appeal to a District Judge is also recommended, and a repeal of the law which authorizes the practice is earnestly urged.

The report concludes with a strong indorsement of the utility of the Agricultural Division of the Department.

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Indian Affairs.

The Annual Report of General Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is unusually full and interesting to the whole country.

The Report is one of diversified details, exhibiting great activity and intelligence in the administration of the public service, and a full knowledge of the Indian character, with which general duties he is familiar to all who have had any official intercourse with the Indians.

The Commissioner's Report presents a most gratifying view of the progress of the Surveying system. The work of laying off and establishing the public lands is twice valuable to farmers and to the general interests of the country, as the Surveys will soon visit their frontiers in Florida, to induce them to emigrate to their own new homes.

The Commissioner recommends the repeal of the law requiring the public lands to Indians should be purchased by the Superintendents instead of the Agents. Mr. Allen, assigns, at length, his reasons for this change, which seem to us very proper. Our law of 1834 requires that the Indian lands should be purchased by the Agents, for the protection of the Indians, and the Commissioner says, very truly, "I have no faith in Florida as the protectorate of Indian interests, while the Agents are subordinate to Superintendents."

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After the ratification of the recent Mackay war, authority was given to the Commissioner to appoint a Commissioner to treat with the Indians of Oregon for the extinguishment of their title to the lands they occupy. Governor Stevens was appointed, and has performed the duty assigned him with great ability and success. He has made treaties with the Indians of Puget's Sound, and the Territory is now open to settlement. The Indians have been removed to reservations, and are now quiet and peaceable. Governor Stevens has also been appointed Commissioner to treat with the Indians of California, and has gone to the Klamath River for the purpose. The Commissioner says:

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DRY GOODS.

BULLIVE'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful natural Mink at $75
Extra size of Mink at $90
Extra large Mink Capes at $60
Extra large Mink Capes at $50
Beautiful Sable Muffs at $25
Also,
A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.

M. E. BALY
No. 5 ASTOR PLACE.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE.

Mme. Cora Gonzalez, Tenor Soprano.
OF GENUINE WELL-EARNED SKILL.

Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand worn-out goods which are now being offered in different parts of the City and which are really done at nothing.

No. 241 Broadway.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

BUTTER'S GREAT SALE
OF CLOAKS, SUITS AND FURS.
AT
No. 241 BROADWAY.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
No. 513 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel.

NECK TIES.

SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS AND NAPOLEON TIES.
OUR BEAVER SALES WILL CONTINUE until 6 P. M. TO-MORROW FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS.
SATURDAY, 12 M. EXACT to close our stock as opportunity will be given to all to purchase.

BLACK and FANCY TIES, at 25, usual retail price 50 cts.
HIGH TIES, with fancy ends, at 25, usual retail price 50 cts.
HIGH SCARFS, from 25 cents to $1 75; SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS, 75 cts. and $1; NAPOLEON TIES exactly as above. HIGH TIES of every description from 25 cents to $2 50.
HIGH TIES, with fancy ends, extra round, at 50 cents; usual retail price $1 25.
BLACK and FANCY TIES, at 25, usual retail price 50 cts.
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In this department our stock stands unrivaled.
Also,
RICH LACES AND LACE GOODS.
PRESENTS FOR HOLIDAYS.
CHEAP PRINTS. CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
CHEAP PLAIDS. CHEAP CASHMIRO BERES.
CHEAP FLANNELS. CHEAP FRENCH MERINOS.
CHEAP FABRICS. CHEAP CLOAKS.
CANAL-ST. corner Mercer.

SHAWLS; SHAWLS; SHAWLS!

Extensive assortment of Shawls, at
Greatly reduced prices.
Opera Shawls, &c. Cheaper than ever.
Wool Long Shawls, at 75 cents.
A. SHERMAN & CO., No. 413 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS,
At reduced prices.
No. 413 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS.

VELVET BORDS A CULLET and VELVET FLOUNCED BORDS, in Wine, Blue, Myrtle and Maize.
Also, White, Blue and Maize SILKS and SATINS of the newest styles, in great variety, for wedding and evening parties.
In this department our stock stands unrivaled.
Also,
RICH LACES AND LACE GOODS.
PRESENTS FOR HOLIDAYS.
CHEAP PRINTS. CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
CHEAP PLAIDS. CHEAP CASHMIRO BERES.
CHEAP FABRICS. CHEAP FRENCH MERINOS.
CHEAP FLANNEL

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINE DRAWING AND MARINE INSTRUMENTS
For a thorough illuminator Company being formed in New York. In prospect dates from the various dates and parties interested. Apply to ADAM & ADAM, No. 15 Wall-st.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—ANY reasonable offer will be accepted for the stock and fixtures of a hardware store, consisting of stoves, tinware, &c., in a country village. Address box 1,000, Tribune Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family, at No. 10 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENTLEMEN, can obtain

A MAN SHOT.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

Importance from the Utah Expedition.

DISPATCHES FROM COL. JOHNSTON—DETERMINATION OF GOVERNOR CUMMING TO ENTER SALT LAKE CITY—A SKIRMISH WITH THE MORMONS.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

An express passed through this city yesterday for Washington, with dispatches from Colonel Johnston.

The *Republican* received letters this morning from the army to Nov. 3d. The Mormons had run off six hundred cattle in sight of Colonel Alexander's camp, near Hams Fork, Green River. At the date of the letter it was supposed that Colonel Jamieson had communicated his forces with Alexander, and that in a fortnight from that time Colonel Cook's command would be with them. They expected to winter on Henry's Fork, Green River.

There was a good deal of suffering from want of provisions and clothing, and the horses were giving out from want of forage.

Governor Cumming and the other territorial officers were determined to get into Salt Lake City if possible. The Mormons were determined on resistance to either the military or civil officers.

A skirmish had taken place between Col. Alexander's troops and the Mormons, and three or four of the latter were captured.

The Bay State Mills and Lawrence, Sprague & Co.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The stockholders of the Bay State Mills held a meeting to-day, to investigate the affairs of that corporation in connection with Lawrence, Sprague & Co.

Mr. Kent, the newly appointed treasurer, made a financial statement.

Mr. F. B. Crowninshield asked how much had been embezzled, and when the embezzlement commenced.

Mr. Kent replied that it began some two years ago, and he supposed the amount was $200,000. The way it has been done is by mixing up the accounts. The money has been taken indiscriminately, to pay any debts that may accrue.

To a further inquiry Mr. Kent stated that the amount was owed the Corporation by Lawrence, Sprague & Co.

After further discussion, during which considerable excitement was manifested, the following gentlemen were appointed an Investigating Committee, to report as early as practicable; Messrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, Chas. P. Curtis, Geo. W. Lyman, Peter T. Rogers and Richard S. Fay, Jr.

Mysterious Case in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

On Sunday afternoon Frank S. McClure went into the store of Beatty & Anderson, for the purpose of talking over business matters with Mr. Beatty. About an hour afterwards, McClure was seen to fall from the door of the building to the sidewalk. When picked up, it was found that his skull was fractured. He died on Monday night. Before the Coroner's Jury, Beatty testified that after parting with McClure in the store, he returned to the counting-room; he heard a noise at the door, and going there, found McClure lying on the sidewalk; his impression was, that in passing out the door, the deceased caught his foot in something, which threw him to the sidewalk, causing his injuries. Beatty was arrested last evening on the affidavit of Shaw. Mitchell, accusing him of the murder of McClure by striking him on the head with an iron bar, and was held to bail in $4,000. The parties are well known and highly respectable.

The Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Legislature has fixed on Thursday, the 10th inst., for the election of a Senator to succeed Mr. Hunter.

Murder near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Easton, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

An aged German, named Mathias, owner of a tavern near Wilkesbarre, on the Turnpike road, was found dead in a well to-day, with large stones chained to his body. Marks of violence were discovered on his head. An employe has been arrested as the supposed murderer.

Settlement of the Central Ohio Railroad Difficulty.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A dispatch received from Benwood, last night, states the difficulty on the Central Ohio Railroad has been settled. The Company are paying off the employes at Zanesville this afternoon. The regular transit of freight will not be interrupted.

Zanesville, Ohio, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The trains on the Central Ohio Railroad commenced running as usual to-day. The employes were paid yesterday.

Sentence of Nichols for Forgery of Barnum's Name.

Cleveland, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

R. T. Nichols was sentenced to-day to six years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for forging P. T. Barnum's name in 1855.

News from the Plains.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The *Democrat* learns that news has been received at Fort Leavenworth, from Major's and Russell's trains, that the Government animals were dying in great numbers on the Plains.

Colonel Hoffman, from Fort Laramie last October, arrived here on Sunday night, but he brings no news of the Utah expedition.

The Superintendence of Albany County Penitentiary.

Albany, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

At a joint meeting of the Recorder of the City and the Board of Supervisors held to-day Louis D. Pilsbury was unanimously reappointed Superintendent of the Albany County Penitentiary for the next three years.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP EVA DOROTHEA.

Norfolk, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The ship *Eva Dorothea*, Gatzmar, from Bremen, bound to Baltimore, is ashore near Cape Henry. She had on board 269 passengers, who, with the crew, were saved. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

LOSS OF THE SHIP NATIONAL.

Messrs, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The ship *National*, of Bath, Capt. Boyd, from New-Orleans for Havre, was totally lost (no date) near Havana. Her crew were saved. The *National* had a cargo of tallow and cotton—2,300 bales of the latter, which was insured in New-York and France. She was a nearly new ship, of 1,066 tons, and belonged to Capt. Sewall and others, of Bath.

The Nashville at Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. Murray, from *New-York*, arrived here at 12 o'clock last evening.

The Weather.

Oswego, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The weather here is mild and pleasant.

Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

It is raining here this evening. The weather is mild.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Canadian Steamship Company's screw steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the Baltic at New-York.

Reception of the U. S. Steamship Powhatan.

Norfolk, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A slight accident, yesterday, to the United States steam-frigate Powhatan detains her five miles below here. President Tyndall and lady are on board. The damage will be repaired, and she will probably proceed to sea to-morrow.

The Erie Canal.

Schenectady, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The weather here is mild. The Erie Canal remains open and the boats are moving through it freely.

Cangemi Sentenced to be Hung.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Judges Mitchell, Barbour and Clerke.

The Court-room was crowded yesterday morning long before the time of opening, it being believed that the Judges would overrule the exceptions taken on the two previous occasions by the prisoner's counsel. Cangemi, on being brought into Court, appeared more agitated than usual. At 11 o'clock their Honors took their seats upon the Bench, and after further arguments in favor of the points raised on Monday, by Messrs. Ashmead and Blankman, and a reply by the District-Attorney, Judge Mitchell stated that the Court had given the exceptions the greatest consideration, and had decided that they could not be sustained. It therefore only remained for the Court to pronounce sentence on the prisoner.

Cangemi was then brought in front of the bench, behind the table occupied by the lawyers, and an interpreter was sworn to translate to him, from English into Italian, the remarks of the Court in passing sentence.

Mr. Vandervoort then addressed Cangemi as follows, the interpreter translating as he proceeded:

Michael Cangemi, you may remember that you heretofore have been indicted for a certain murder and felony by you done and committed. Upon such indictment you have been arraigned, and plead Not Guilty, and put yourself on the country for trial, which country has found you Guilty. What have you now to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against you according to law?

Cangemi, turning to the interpreter, replied in Italian, that he was innocent of the charge, that all the witnesses who appeared against him had perjured themselves, and that they had been bought up by the police and ketchers of the City. He had no fears to say. He was ignorant of the charge.

Judge Davies then proceeded to sentence Cangemi, desiring the interpreter to translate his remarks sentence by sentence. He said:

Michael Cangemi, you have been indicted by the Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York, for the willful murder of Eugene Anderson, on the morning of July 19, 1857. On being arraigned, you pleaded Not Guilty to the charge, and demanded a trial. That trial you have had. Your generous countrymen rallied to your support in this your hour of great necessity, and stood by you to see that you had a fair trial, and every opportunity of proving your innocence. The Court assigned you distinguished counsel, who devoted themselves without fee or reward to your defence, with untiring zeal and marked ability. Every facility has been given you to procure witnesses in your behalf, and the expenses have been borne by the counsel. An intelligent jury, almost selected by yourself, have listened with patience and attention to every plea urged by you, and to every circumstance suggested by your astute and vigilant counsel in your behalf, to establish your innocence. All the testimony thus adduced, as well for you as against you, they have calmly considered and solemnly weighed. The good character you have maintained as well in the land of your nativity as in that of your adoption had been taken into consideration; and were the charge against you a doubtful one, it would have operated preponderatingly in your favor. But, notwithstanding, the jury have found you guilty, and in that result the Court thinks it proper to say that it entirely concurs. The crime of which you have been found guilty is the most heinous known to our laws. You have not only taken the life of a human being, but that of a public officer while engaged in the discharge of his duties, and while seeking to arrest you for a crime you were then engaged in perpetrating. You not only struck down a fellow-citizen, but a minister of the law, armed for its defence and entitled to its protection. To save yourself from punishment for the crime which you had committed, you took his life, thereby committing another and a greater crime, wherefore your life has become forfeited to that State whose officer and citizen he was. The violated laws demand the guilty shall receive punishment, and it remains for the Court to pronounce that judgment which the law has made its duty to award. Your time in this world is short, and the Court admonishes you not to indulge in the vain hope of reprieve. It is your solemn duty, therefore, to spend the little of life remaining to you in all preparation for another, and to seek forgiveness for all your sins from your offended God, whose laws you have violated. Such ministers of religion as you may select, will attend you whenever desired, and will administer such consolations as their holy religion imparts to one in your condition. It is to be hoped that with deep contrition you will seek such aid and prepare for the great change which so soon awaits you.

The sentence of the Court is, that you be remanded to the City prison, and that you be there detained until Friday the 15th day of January next, and on that day, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., you be hanged by the neck till you be dead, and may God, through the merits of His Son, have mercy upon your soul!

Cangemi shed some tears during the delivery of the Judge's address, and the concluding sentence. His face was deeply flushed, and he evidently repressed an outbreak of emotion by a violent effort. When the Judge had ceased, he spoke in Italian apart with the interpreter, but his remarks were not translated to the Court. He was then delivered over to the custody of the Sheriff in due form, and the vast crowd that had attended the proceedings gradually dispersed.

The 15th of January, the day appointed for his execution, is the day fixed for the execution of the boy-murderer, James Rodgers.

The Topmost Tile.—This is not the steeple of St. Peter's, at Rome, but it can be seen, and is on sale at the great hatter's, (Knox,) corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, whose fashionable Fall chapeaux, or gentlemen's hats, surpass anything produced this season, for beauty and excellence of finish. They are as cheap as beautiful.

Holloway's Pills must eventually banish mineral preparations from the repository of medical science. They astonish powerfully than any other known remedy upon the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the pulmonary system, and restore the vigor of the internal organs, while relieving them of obstructions.

To the Public.—Fredericks's Photographs, Ballotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at his magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Purdy's National Theatre.—A great rush is being made to this favorite theatre every night to witness the grand military pageant drama of "The Revolt in India, or the Fall of Delhi." It is to be repeated this evening, and with it that powerful drama in 4 acts of the "Carpenter of Rouen." Mr. J. H. Allen, Mrs. H. S. Nichols, Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Hathaway, the American Acrobats, and the whole force of the company appearing.

Kent's Worm Pastilles.—From their pleasant taste and handsome appearance are readily taken by children; they quickly eradicate worms, giving instant relief to the sufferer, and require no after cure. Sold by D. T. Kenyan & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 68 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

Phrenology applied to home-training, self-culture, and choice of pursuits, will be the subject of the lecture this evening at Metcalf's Buildings. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

S. Soaps, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, continues to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and declares ability to furnish it on the shortest notice.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and durable in all respects—neat, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 279 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Soaps.

Wertheimer's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 261 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great depot of Abrams, Mayer & Co., No. 216 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains Cease When J. R. Spaffford's Olive Tar is applied, Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism. For Sale at No. 18 Platt-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle. Testimonials from Geo. Law, Esq., Ernest Drapier, Esq., Reuben R. Corneman, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster Medicated with J. R. Spaffford's Olive Tar. Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle. At No. 18 Platt-street, and by all Druggists. Testimonials from Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Gen. Duff Green, and many other prominent persons.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 8.

$1,000	N. Y. City 6s, '60	98	50	Erie R. & R.	31
10,000	Mississippi 6s	73½	100	Hudson R. R.	33
2,000	do	73½	200	do	33
2,000	do	73½	200	do	33
1,000	Ohio 6s, '70	85	200	do	33
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. 7s	90	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	23½
10,000	Wisconsin 6s	83	100	do	23½
10,000	Mich. S. & N. I. 6s	83	100	do	23½
71,000	R. O. & Penda. 6s	83	100	do	23½
2,000	do	83½	100	do	23½
1,000	Ohio 6s, '70	85	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	23½
100	Panama Rail.	113	100	do	23½
100	National Bank	99½	100	do	23½
100	Am. Ex. Bank	99	100	do	23½
70	Del. & H. C. Co.	84	50	do	23½
50	Penn. Coal Co.	69	100	do	23½
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	69½	100	do	23½
50	do	69½	100	do	23½
50	Cum. Coal Co.	9¼	100	do	23½
50	Harpr. C. L. Co.	9¼	100	do	23½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93	50	Galena & Chic. R.R.	93
50	do	93½	100	do	93½
50	do	93½	100	do	93½
100	do	93½	100	do	93½
100	do	93½	100	do	93½
50	do	93½	100	do	93½
50	do	93½	100	do	93½
100	Erie R. R.	39	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	93½
50	do	39	100	do	93½
50	do	39	100	do	93½
50	do	39	100	do	93½
50	do	39	100	do	93½
100	do	39	100	do	93½
50	do	39	100	do	93½
50	do	39	100	do	93½
100	do	39	100	do	93½
50	do	39	100	do	93½
50	do	39	100	do	93½
50